

IVORY SOAP



BEST FOR SHIRTS.

THE WHOLESALE & CASH CO., CHICAGO.

NORTH TOPEKA.

Items of Interest from the North Side of the River.

Amity chapel 231, K. P., will elect officers tonight.

Charles Berry and Joe Smith spent Sunday in Kansas City.

Two horses and a mule were offered on Kansas avenue today all for \$2.

G. P. Wiley of Denver came home to visit friends and relatives Saturday.

Mrs. E. Larson and children went to Junction City yesterday to spend Thanksgiving.

Miss Stella Doyle starts out this week as organizer for the National Reserve association.

Miss Stella Nichols, of Nevada, Mo. is visiting her cousins, Frank and Amos Goodman.

The dance arranged for the Union Pacific hotel Thanksgiving evening has been abandoned.

The ladies of the Congregational church gave a waffle supper at the reading room Saturday evening.

The churches of North Topeka have arranged to furnish Thanksgiving dinners to their proportion of the poor.

Union Thanksgiving services will be held in the Baptist church, Rev. Mr. Ingalls, of the Christian church, officiating.

A complete line of homoeopathic remedies at A. J. Arnold & Son's.

Take your prescriptions to A. J. Arnold & Son, 821 Kan. ave. Established 1874.

Frank Goodman, who cut himself severely with a meat knife last week, is able to be at his place of business today.

Frank Ward's little son, Perry, who has been confined to the home by sickness a number of weeks, is convalescing slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Myer are the parents of a 12-pound boy, and a girl has been added to the family of Chas. Vanderhill on Laurent street.

The little son of J. P. Wilson, who was reported better Saturday, is much worse today. Dr. Davis considered his case very serious this morning.

The friends of W. H. Wasson, superintendent of the Sabbath school of the Second Presbyterian church, will be pleased to learn that his health is much improved.

Chas. Hiner was married at Junction City yesterday, and had just returned with his bride to the home of Jacob Smith, where Mr. Hiner boards, when she broke out in Mr. Smith's barn.

There will be a social and reception at Mrs. A. J. Arnold's tomorrow evening for the friends of the Presbyterian church for Rev. J. S. Gledhill, the new pastor, and his family. Friends on the south side will be welcomed.

TWO HORSES BURNED.

Another Disastrous Fire in North Topeka Yesterday.

Two horses were burned to death in an incendiary barn fire in North Topeka yesterday afternoon. The alarm was sent in from box 14 at 8:30. The fire was in the story and a half frame barn at 913 North Jackson street, occupied by Jacob Smith. Mr. Smith was at home entertaining a few friends when the fire broke out. The barn was saved but scorched considerably. It was impossible to get the horses out. It is estimated that the loss on the barn is \$200 and on the horses and other contents \$300. There was no insurance on the contents. Frank Thomas is the agent for the property. Smith the occupant is very decided in his assertion that the fire was incendiary.

PRICE'S

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Every one invited to large Turkey shoot and prize firing Wednesday, November 28, on F. G. Reiser's farm, 2 miles northwest of Grantville.

Chests Challenged! To prove "Snow's Fine Expectorant" will not "Knock Out" any cold or cough. It is guaranteed. For sale by all druggists; price 25 and 50c bottle.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

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WAS A BLOODY SUNDAY

Drunken Blacks Make Two Serious Disturbances.

ONE OF THEM IN NORTH TOPEKA.

The Other Near the Stumps of Smoky Row—A White Woman Severely Injured by a Black Woman.

There was a strong hue of blood in the otherwise serene Sabbath atmosphere of Topeka yesterday afternoon. There were two bloody affrays.

Who to horse was the immediate cause of both.

In one instance Henrietta Powell hit Georgia Kitchen over the head with a board that had nails in it and in the second, John Ewing endeavored to discover the works in Jim Easley's head with the assistance of a piece of rock. All the parties with the exception of the Kitchen woman are colored.

Miss Kitchen is a sister of the Mr. Kitchen who runs the Rock Island restaurant below Second street on Kansas avenue. Henrietta is employed there in the modest capacity of a domestic. She is a little toughy about her ability as a premier "culinarian" and when her cooking was impeached by Miss Kitchen in a loud and boisterous manner she naturally felt a little hurt. Not satisfied with her partial victory via criticism, Georgia said a lot of mean things on the side that were meant to be extremely sarcastic and that would cause a bluish embarrassment to Henrietta. This was more than Henrietta's blue feelings could stand. She is not very big, but when she gets started there is said to be a rather dazzling omnipresent promiscuity of Henrietta. There was a board near that seemed to have been placed there by Providence or some other wise and it had nails in it. Henrietta did not take the time just then to extract the nails before she began her work. There was a wish and a dull thud and Georgia lost her presence of mind as the nail plowed its way through her tangled tresses and removed enough of her scalp to allow the blood to flow freely. It was about three o'clock in the afternoon and Georgia's earnest emplotings gathered people from a distance of several blocks. She ran out in the street and strided her toe and fell to the ground where she lay screaming and declaring that she was murdered. Hundreds of people ran to the spot very much excited. Somebody telephoned the police that her throat was cut and the patrol wagon was sent down to see about it. Henrietta was arrested by Constable De Wicksom and Detective James, who took her to the county jail. The police took the Kitchen woman to jail and she was allowed to go on her own recognizance, but did not appear at court this morning. The Kitchen woman is not badly hurt and will not prosecute. The police say that both of the women were drunk.

John Ewing lives on the north side of the river, and he was drunk yesterday also. John has been considered a peaceful citizen by the police for some time, but he overreached himself yesterday. In the afternoon he found Jim Easley talking to his stage and he had much to do with him. Ewing was immediately awakened. He ordered Easley away, but Easley said he did not have to go. John was used to having his orders disobeyed in that way and he immediately picked up a big stone and began to reason with him. John did not have much reason left when John got through. He was also minus a good deal of hair, flesh and warm southern blood. In fact he was a terrible sight. Most of the left side of his face was mashed. He did not lose consciousness, however. Officer Street was there immediately afterward and was told by the injured man that Ewing lived at 521 Topeka avenue. Steele went over there and found Ewing in the yard bare headed and without his coat. He told him to come along that he was needed but John allowed he didn't have to. Steele took a good deal of his official sternness in trying to argue the case, but it was no use, and when the patrol wagon came John was made to go. In the scuffle he struck Steele a blow in the stomach that nearly doubled him up, and Steele was compelled to rap him over the head to make him peaceable.

Ewing's case was called in police court this morning, but witnesses were scarce and the case was continued till tomorrow. His bond was placed at \$100 and was signed by P. W. Barker, pastor of the Second Baptist church, of which Ewing is a member.

Eady went before Justice Perry this morning and swore to a complaint, charging Ewing with assault with intent to kill.

BRIDGE STILL TOTTERS.

Work has not Yet Commenced. The Contractor will be Held Responsible.

The lumber which was to have been used for the repair of the Kansas avenue bridge has not yet been received and the old structure is still in an unsafe and dilapidated condition. Many complaints are being made, but the street commissioner can do little more than make temporary repairs until the contractor can commence work.

When the contract was let one of the terms was that the work should commence November 10. Mayor Harrison today wrote a letter to the contractor, O. Swanson, informing him that he will be held responsible for any accident or damage resulting from the condition of the bridge and that unless work is commenced before the next regular meeting of the council he will recommend that his contract be annulled.

IT COST \$10,500

To Print the Suffrage Amendment in the Kansas Newspapers.

The suffrage amendment did not get enough votes to make a law, but it cost the state \$10,500 to publish the amendment in Kansas newspapers.

Secretary of State Osborn in his report to the governor says the legislature neglected to provide for the publication of this amendment, and it had to be paid for out of the state printing fund.

The Topeka Cash D. G. Co. are making special prices on dolls. They picked up a lot of fine dressed dolls cheap, and are giving the people the benefit of them at about half value.

Irwin Lodge No. 260, A. O. U. W., will give their annual ball Thanksgiving night at K. of P. hall, corner Sixth and Quincy. Watson's orchestra will furnish the music.

A SABBATH ROMANCE.

A Proud Young Lady Rescued From a Cow on Harrison Street.

The wise man who said "Pride goeth before a fall" had his proverb demonstrated on Harrison street at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

A pretty young lady with a real seal jacket, which was much warmer than the weather demanded, was walking east on Tenth street. She was walking with the charming air of a coquette, with a "naughty little twinkle in her eye," and she carried a muff which she swung about. She was chic and she knew it. She was also aware that everybody knew it. At each cross street she went out to look for a car, and failing to find one, gave the earth a saucy stamp of impatience with her pretty frilly foot.

She was evidently in a hurry, and at Harrison street she started to cross from Mr. Manspeaker's corner to walk through the same house grounds. She had gone about to the corner of the street when she saw a big angry, mouse-colored cow running towards her. The cow was inside the curbs of the state house park, going south. The cow's head was down, and she also had a "naughty little twinkle in her eye." The girl stopped, almost petrified with fright, for there was no doubt the cow was making directly for her, and fast too.

"Jump behind that telegraph pole," shouted a red-headed boy who used to sell lemonade in a circle of red and blue was too frightened, and jumped behind the red-headed boy instead. He half led and half carried the girl to the telegraph pole, and arrived there a fraction of a second before the cow whom, with an angry snort, dashed past the pole towards a group of women on the other side of the street.

"I never seen so much sensation play in my life," the circus boy said afterwards to a Journal reporter. "I was afraid the dame was going to faint, and I'd lost my graft if she'd done that. But instead of fainting what do you suppose she done? She didn't say a word, she just went right on and I saw her do the telegraph pole. She gave a beautiful scream that would be worth \$15 a week on the stage, if she could do it when she wanted to. I'll bet you could a heard that yell clear to Fourth street. Well, she tumbled away her muff and tries to go up the pole, but she didn't get up. She went over by Lemmer's what had a little kid with her, jumped clear over the iron fence, and tore her skirt down it. She left the kid outside. Pretty soon an old guy with a hymn-book in his hand came down the street and I guess he'd just been to church. He never seen so many get-aways in your life. Everybody was making a break for a safe or de fence, and I seen two party young high school girls run up on Mr. Sautter's front porch. I was sorry to see that, but I didn't know what to do. I saw her do it. She got right back at her and I says 'I don't know ma'am, wedder yer' hat on straight or not, but your shoes ain't. You'd better run home an' fix up before your comminynd'."

STATE SHOULD OWN IT.

Secretary Osborn Says a Change Should Be Made to State Printing.

Secretary of State Osborn in his biennial report to the governor which he has just prepared says the state ought to own its own printing office and the state printer should be selected by a direct vote of the people.

He says: "I would recommend that the coming legislature provide for an amendment to the state constitution to be voted on at the next general election in 1898, which shall make the state printer an elected officer. There seems to be no valid reason why the state should not own its own plant and elect its own state printer, whose salary should be fixed by law. By this plan the state printing for Kansas ought not to cost to exceed \$100,000 per annum, even with a more liberal supply of printing along some lines than at present. The present system of state printing has many objections which cannot be overcome. The contract system is also objectionable."

During the last two years about \$80,000 was expended for the printing of the World's fair reports, Labor Commission, or Todd's reports, and the printing of the suffrage amendment in the country newspapers.

A CHANCE TO DO GOOD.

Remember the Annual Thanksgiving Donation for Christ Hospital.

At the request of the ladies of Christ hospital, the JOURNAL publishes the following:

The annual Thanksgiving donation for Christ hospital will be received as usual at the office of Bartholomew & Co., on Kansas avenue.

It is no longer necessary to enlarge upon the work of the hospital in this community. It goes steadily on in its good work of caring for the sick; fully one-third of its cases being sick poor, who are cared for free.

We ask that all benevolent people will help this good work along, by donations either large or small, in money, provisions, coal, hay, feed and other family necessities. Do not hesitate to give a little if you cannot give in re. It is desired that this Thanksgiving donation should meet with a response from the whole community.

The following donations have been already received: A receipted bill for work upon the boiler by Mr. Joseph Bromica for \$1.68 and from Mr. J. M. Knight \$18.80 towards refurnishing a room.

Please remember that the time and place, Bartholomew & Co., on Kansas avenue, on Tuesday and Wednesday before Thanksgiving, ladies will be in attendance both day and evening.

Eleven dollars to Chicago by the Rock Island Route. Sale of tickets commences on morning of the 27th.

There will be a series of free seallan organ recitals next week, beginning on Tuesday at 8 p. m. at E. B. Galt's piano rooms, at which will be rendered a programme of the finest classical as well as popular music.

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SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.

THERE CHRISTIAN MARTYRDOM WAS TRIED.

Dr. Talmage Uses the Heroisms of the Residency as the Subject of the First of His Sermons on His Travels Around the World.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 25, 1894.—Rev. Dr. Talmage to-day began his series of round the world sermons through the press, the first subject selected being Lucknow, India. The text chosen was: Deuteronomy 20:19: "When thou shalt besiege a city a long time in making war against it to take it, thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by forcing an ax against them."

The awfullest thing in war is besiegement, for to the work of deadly weapons it adds hunger and starvation and plague. Besiegement is sometimes necessary, but my text commands mercy even in that. The fruit trees must be spared because they afford food for man. "Thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by forcing an ax against them." But in my recent journey round the world I found at Lucknow, India, the remains of the most mercurial besiegement of the ages, and I proposed to tell you that story for four great reasons: to show you what a horrid thing war is and to make you all advocates for peace; to show you what genuine Christian character is under bombardment; to put a coronation on Christian courage; and to show you how splendidly good people die.

As our train glided into the dimly lighted station, I asked the guard, "Is this Lucknow?" and he answered, "Lucknow," in the pronunciation of which proper name strong emotions rushed through body, mind and soul.

The word is a synonym of suffering, of exaltation, of heroism, of honor such as is suggested by hardly any other word. We have for thirty-five years been reading of the agonies there endured and the daring deeds there witnessed. It was my great desire to have some one who had witnessed the conduct as over the place. We found just the man. He was a young soldier at the time the greatest intensity of the ages broke out, and he was put with others inside the Residency, which was a cluster of buildings making a fortress in which the representatives of the English government lived, and which was to be the scene of an endurance and a bombardment the story of which, poetry, and painting, and history, and secular and sacred eloquence have been trying to depict. Our escort not only had a good memory of what had happened, but had talent enough to rehearse the tragedy.

In the early part of 1857 all over India the natives were ready to break out in rebellion against all foreigners, and especially against the civil and military representatives of the English government.

A half dozen causes are mentioned for the feeling of discontent and insurrection that was evidenced throughout India. The most of these causes were mere pretexts. Greased cartridges were no doubt an exasperation. The grease ordered by the English government to be used on these cartridges was taken from cows or pigs, and grease to the Hindus is unclean, and to bite these cartridges at the loading of the guns would be an offense to the Hindus' religion. The leaders of the Hindus said that these greased cartridges were only part of an attempt by the English government to make the natives give up their religion; hence unbounded indignation was aroused.

Another cause of the mutiny was that another large province of India had been annexed to the British empire, and thousands of officials in the employ of the king of that province were thrown out of position, and they were all ready for trouble making.

Another cause was said to be the bad government exercised by some English officials in India.

The simple fact was that the natives of India are a conquered race, and the English were the conquerors. For 100 years the English sceptre had been waxed over India, and the Indians wanted to break that sceptre. There never had been any love or sympathy between the natives of India and the Europeans; there is none now.

Before the time of the great mutiny the English government ruled much power in the hands of the natives. Too many of them manned the forts. Too many of them were in governmental employ. And now the time had come for a wide outbreak. The natives had persuaded themselves that they could send the English government flying, and to accomplish it danger, and sword, and firearms, and mutilation, and slaughter must do their worst.

It was evident in Lucknow that the natives were about to rise and put to death all the Europeans they could lay their hands on, and into the Residency the Christian population of Lucknow hastened for defense from the tigers in human form which were growling for their victims. The occupants of the Residency or fort were military and non-combatants, men, women and children, in number about 1,000. I suggest in one sentence some of the chief woes to which they were subjected, when I say that these people were in the Residency five months without a single change of clothing, some of the time the heat at 120 and 130 degrees, the place black with flies and all asquirm with vermin, firing of the enemy upon them coming neither day nor night, the hospital crowded with the dying, smallpox, scurvy, cholera adding their work to that of shot and shell; women brought up in all comfort and never having known want crowded and sacrificed in a cellar where nine children were born; less and less food; no water except that which was

brought from a well under the enemy's fire, so that the water obtained was at the price of blood; the stench of the dead horses added to the effluvia of corpses, and all waiting for the moment when the army of 60,000 shrieking Hindoo devils should break in upon the garrison of the Residency; now reduced by wounds and sickness and death to 876 men, women and children.

"Call me early," I said, "to-morrow morning, and let us be at the Residency before the sun becomes too hot." At 7 o'clock in the morning we left our hotel in Lucknow, and I said to our obliging, gentlemanly escort, "Please take us along the road by which Havelock and Outram came to the relief of the Residency." That was the way we went. There was a solemn stillness as we approached the gate of the Residency. Battered and torn is the masonry of the entrance. Signature of shot, and punctuation of cannon ball, all up and down and everywhere. "Here to the left," said our escort, "are the remains of a building the first floor of which in other days had been used as a banquet hall, but then was used as a hospital. At this part the amputations took place, and all such patients died. The heat was so great and the food so insufficient that the poor fellows could not recover from the loss of blood; they all died. Amputations were performed without chloroform. All the anesthetics were exhausted. A fracture in that other climates and under other circumstances would have come to easy convalescence, here proved fatal. Yonder was Dr. Fayer's house, who was surgeon of the place, and is now Queen Victoria's doctor. This upper room was the officers' room, and there Sir Henry Lawrence, our dear commander, was wounded. While he sat there a shell struck the room, and some one suggested that he had better leave the room, but he smiled and said, 'Lightning never struck twice in the same place.' Hardly had he said this when another shell tore off his thigh and he was carried dying into Dr. Fayer's house on the other side of the road. Sir Henry Lawrence had been in poor health for a long time before the mutiny. He had been in the Indian service for years and he had started for England to recover his health, but getting as far as Bombay, the English government requested him to remain at least for a while, for he could not be spared in such dangerous times. He came here to Lucknow, and foreseeing the siege of this Residency had filled many of the rooms with grain, without which the Residency would have been obliged to surrender. There were also taken by him into this Residency rice, and sugar, and charcoal, and fodder for the oxen and hay for the horses. But now, at the time when all the people were looking to him for wisdom and courage, Sir Henry is dying." Our escort describes the scene, unique, tender, beautiful and overpowering, and while I stood on the very spot where the sighs and groans of the besieged, and incanted, and broken-hearted met the whizz of bullets and the demoniac hiss of bursting shell, and the roar of batteries, my escort gave me the particulars.

As soon as Sir Henry was told that he had not many hours to live he asked the chaplain to administer to him the holy communion. He felt particularly anxious for the safety of the women in the Residency who, at any moment, might be subjected to the savages who howled around the Residency, their breaking in only a matter of time, unless reinforcements should come. He would frequently say to those who surrounded his death couch, "Save the ladies! God lead the poor women and children!" He gave directions for the desperate defense of the place. He asked forgiveness of all those whom he might unintentionally have neglected or offended. He left a message for all his friends. He